



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

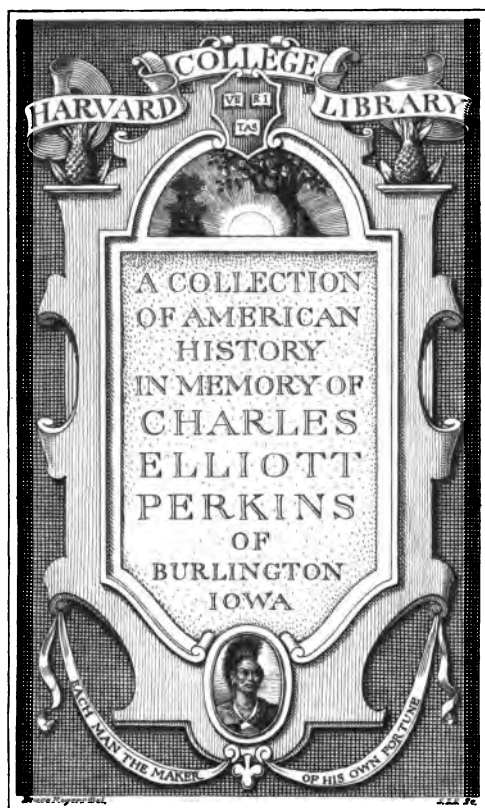
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







cover

*Compliments  
Historical Dept of Iowa*

# COAHUILA

## A BRIEF STATISTICAL STATEMENT

to make the State known

in the present

# Universal Exposition

OF

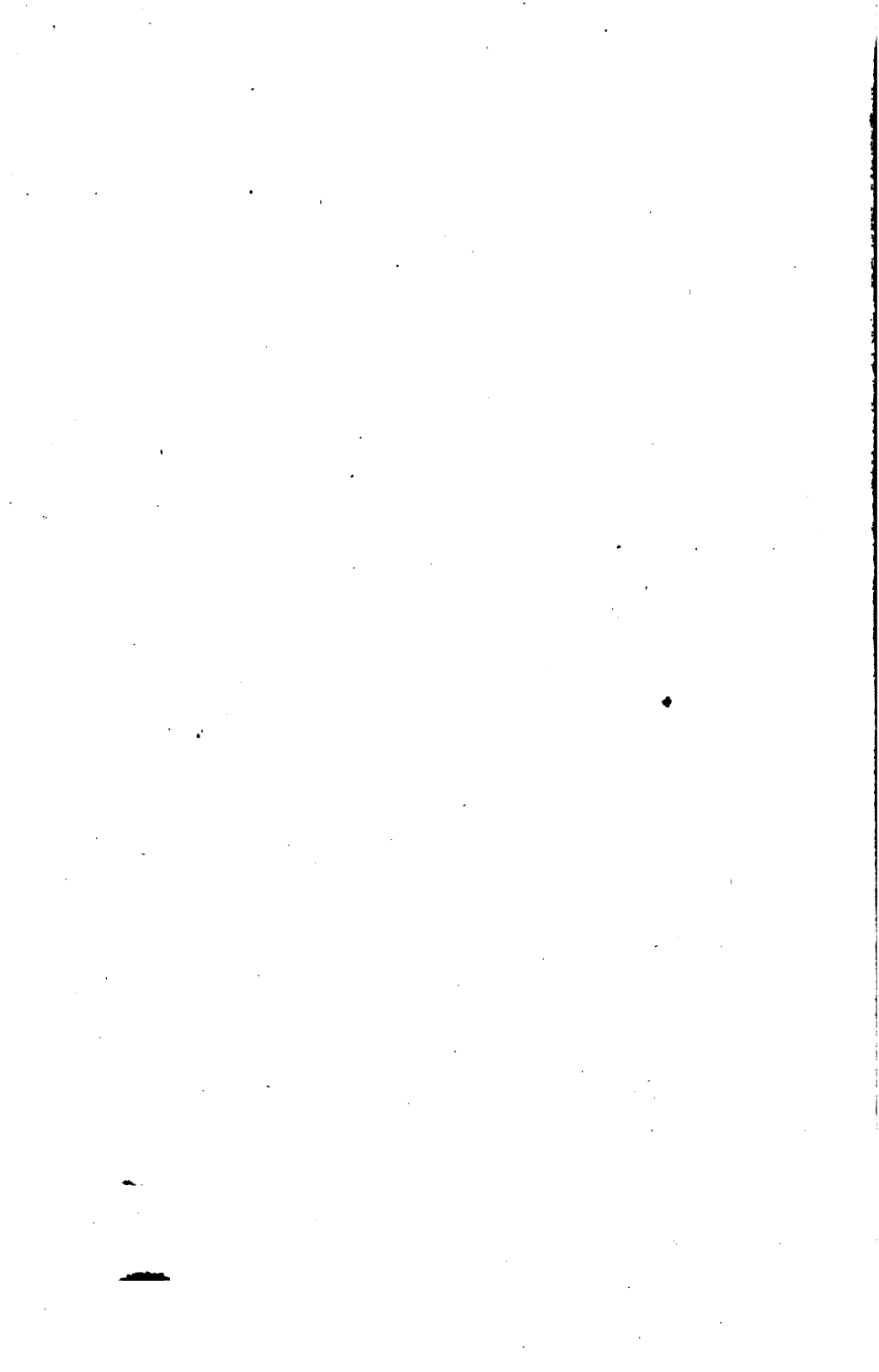
ST. LOUIS, MO.



SALTILLO.

OFICINA IMPRESORA DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO.

1904.



# COAHUILA

## **A BRIEF STATISTICAL STATEMENT**

TO MAKE THE STATE KNOWN  
IN THE PRESENT

## UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

OF

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

✓  
SA 3679.5



*Charles E. Perkins*



# COAHUILA

## in the Universal Exposition of St. Louis, Mo.

### A Brief Statistical Statement.

The scope of this statement is to make the State of Coahuila, although in a very general and concise manner, known to those enterprising men that may visit the Universal Fair at St. Louis, Mo., in search of information which may enable them to know the sources of public wealth, of natural products which constitute the raw materials for the development of industries, the establishment of corporations and to bring about enterprises of all kinds to this region of the Republic of México.

*Boundaries.*—The State of Coahuila is bounded on the North by the United States, on the East by the State of Nuevo Leon, on the South by those of San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas, and on the West by those of Durango and Chihuahua.

*Situation.*—It is situated between the  $24^{\circ}, 26'$  and  $29^{\circ} 50'$  of North Latitude; and between the  $0^{\circ}, 37'$  and  $4^{\circ}, 48'$  of West Longitude of the Meridian of the City of Mexico.

*Extension.*—It has an area of 168,000 square kilometers.

*Barometric Hight.*—It varies between 100 and 2,500 meters over the sea level; it has therefore a variety of climates and of products proper to the varied nature of its soil.

*Population.*—According to the last census, taken the 28th. of October 1900, Coahuila had a population of 296,975 inhabitants; but at the present time the claim of 330,000 is not exaggerated; may it be for the new towns that have sprung up or for the increase of others on account of new enterprises that have recently been established.

*Political Divisions.*—Coahuila has 32 municipalities comprised in five Districts. It has six cities, 26 towns, 26 villages, 186 haciendas, 951 ranches, 47 mining corporations, eleven factories of cotton and wool goods 56 flour mills and 27 railroad stations at a tolerably large population.

*The Capital City.*—Saltillo, residence of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial bodies of the State, has a population of 25,000 people; its jurisdiction amounts to 40,500 people in the Municipality. The city is situated at the 25° 26' of North Latitude and at the 1° 48' of West Longitude of the meridian of the City of Mexico. Its barometric height is of 1,600 meters over the level of the sea. Its physical aspect, its barometric elevation and its almost tropical position make the capital of the State of Coahuila a summer city of a delightful climate and healthy beyond compare. It possesses two beautiful parks, public gardens, picturesque places of recreation, bathing establishments, public squares and walks which give the city a very agreeable aspect.

### Natural Products.

*Mining.*—On an average, Coahuila produces yearly more than \$10,000,000 for the value of its ore. Sierra Mojada is the principal mining city of the State. It has more than fifty mines that are being worked and its earnings on a yearly average have been of \$5,025,000. Pánuco, Santa Rosa, La Mula, San Marcos, Dolores, Baján y Sierra del Carmen, produce all together what Sierra Mojada produces as a unit. There are eight reducing plants, but the majority of the mining enterprises export the ore such as it is taken from the mines.

*Coal Mines.*—Coahuila has the first place over all the other States of the Republic as a coal producer; it has extensive tracts of land with rich deposits of coal which are not being worked; but at the present time the rich corporations of Fuente, El Alamo, San Felipe, El Hondo and "Las Esperanzas" are extensively working rich and abundant deposits of coal. The production on a yearly average is as follows:

Fuente, 120,000 tons valued at	\$ 840,000
Hondo, 150,000 " " "	1,050,000
Esperanzas, 1,000,000 tons valued at	\$7,000,000

This valuation is made for what the production costs on the yards of the mines. Besides in Hondo 70,000 tons of coke are manufactured and in Esperanzas about 100,000 tons of the rich fuel.

*Marble Deposits.*—The corporation of Jimulco, in the Municipality of Torreon, is working a rich deposit of various kinds of this product. Several millions of cubic meters of marble can be extracted, and blocks four or five meters long are mined out. Onyx of more than forty colors and kinds have been awarded prizes in the recent International Expositions of Paris and Buffalo, and at the present time they are on exhibition in the Universal Exposition that is taking place in St Louis, Mo.

*Agriculture.*—The cultivated land of the State of Coahuila represents only fifteen per cent. of its vast territory. The principal productions are corn, wheat, beans, peas, rye, cotton, grapes, sugar cane, *ixtle*, rubber, and in general all kinds of vegetables, cereals of warm, temperate and cold climates. The production of several years having been reckoned upon, the annual average resulted as follows:

Corn	2.154,287 hectoliters	valued at \$	6.462,861.
Beans	132,245	" " "	661,225.
Rye	115,350	" " "	115,350.
Wheat	20.153,228 kilograms	" " "	2.085,322.
Cotton	10.598,237	" " "	4.239,294.
<i>Ixtle</i>	2.187,247	" " "	437,449.
Sugar cane	9.850,000	" " "	97,000.
Grapes	2.120,000	" " "	212,000.
Various agricultural productions, vegetables, fruits, roots, inks, medicinal and resinous plants, rubber etc., etc.			280,320.

---

Total..... \$14.520,821.

Some of the industries which are derived from agricultural products as wines and liquors made from the grape, sugar cane, agave plants and fruits, produce about 20,000 hectoliters valued at \$530,000 yearly, this amount is shown in the industrial statistics.

*Live Stock.*—The State possesses Live Stock comprising the different species, like cattle, wool producers, mules, horses, swine and the different kinds which come under the head of

**Live Stock.** From ten years past the cattle raisers of Coahuila have taken pains in improving their cattle not only in numbers, which was the principal object before, but also in quality; for the Government of the Republic, as well as the local Government of the State, have taken an interest in the improvement of this branch of public wealth. At the present time the value of all Live Stock in this State is reckoned at about eight million dollars.

**Industry.**—There are various industries in Coahuila to which we can refer; the textile industry which has eleven factories of cotton goods, as follows: the “Labrador,” “Aurora,” “Hibernia” and “Libertad” in Saltillo; the “Constancia” and “La Fé” in Torreón; “La Estrella” in Parras; “La Buena Fé” in Monclova; “La Esmeralda” in Ramos Arizpe, “La Bella Unión” in Arteaga, where there is also a paper factory; and the recently established factory in Allende. There are 54 flour mills, the most important being “El Fenix” and “La Estrella” in Saltillo and that of Mr. Marcelino Galindo’s and of Mr. Manuel de la Fuente’s in Nadadores. There are also 48 sugar cane mills where *panocha* and *piloncillo* (a certain kind of cheap sugar) are elaborated. In Jiménez in the *hacienda* or ranch of Victoria, the property of Messrs. González Treviño there is a fine sugar factory. In several points of the State grape wines and liquors are elaborated, also those of sugar cane, quince, *maquey*, *mezquite* and *sotol* which 95 factories of this kind turn out. The most exquisite liquors which have been awarded prizes in the Universal Expositions of New Orleans, Philadelphia, Chicago, Paris and the Pan-American in Buffalo are the grape liquors which are elaborated in Parras and Cuatro Ciénegas. At the present time Messrs. Madero, Richardson, Kües and Nicolielli are exhibiting a collection of their best liquors in the Exposition of St. Luis, Mo. The industry of candies and preserves, and that of confections of flour, tobacco products and others of different kinds are quite improved.

With reference to the manufacturing shops there are in the State 1262 of various kinds, and in many of them steam engines are used. In Torreón and C. P. Díaz there are very well fitted up machine shops. In the *hacienda* or ranch of Hornos, jurisdiction of Viesca, there is a machine shop where instruments of this kind and locomotives, cars and all material used in railroading are constructed. In

Torreón and Viesca there are very well fitted up ore reducing plants and a shop where they manufacture all kinds of iron products.

*Railroads.*—One of the States most favored by railroads is the State of Coahuila, which has within its boundaries the eighth part of all the kilometers of railroads which the entire Republic has. And its development is due, as is natural to suppose, to the many resources which the State has, because no corporation would venture to plant its rails through a country which did not have life and movement. The number of kilometers of trackage which the railroads companies have in Coahuila are as follows:

Mexican International R. R.....	805,0 kilometers
National of Mexico        "       "	168,7       "
Mexican Central         "       "	585,0       "
Coahuila & Zacatecas     "       "	123,5       "
"       " Pacific     "       "	307,0       "
Mexican Northern        "       "	55,0       "
Esperanzas               "       "	14,0       "
Hornos                   "       "	68,0       "
	<hr/>
	2,126,2       "

There are moreover street railroads of electric traction in Torreón, and of animal traction in Saltillo, Monclova, Viesca, Allende and Hornos; and they are about to be built in San Pedro, Matamoros and other towns.

*Telegraph & Telephones.*—Between the Federal and the Railroad telegraphic lines there are about 3,500 kilometers which connect the towns of the State. The city and outside telephones have 453 instruments with 1,540 kilometers of line.

*Public Wealth.*—Omitting the capital which is represented in new enterprises, the value of the railroad lines, mining properties, and the smaller capitals which are exempt from taxes, the value of public wealth is considered at about \$50,357,931 divided as follows:

City.....	\$ 6,229,270
Country.....	9,719,942
Industrial (Small industries).....	168,174
Fabrile.....	5,000,000
Stock & cattle.....	8,000,000

Manufacturing .....	4.000,000
Mercantile.....	12.240,545
Industrial (without fabrile).....	5.000,000
Total.....	\$ 50.357,931

*Public Treasury.*—The taxes and expenditures of the State and Municipalities corresponding to the last fiscal year are as follows:

### From the State.

Taxes.....	\$ 624,540.20 cs.
Expenditures.....	609,298.33 cs.

### From the Municipalities.

Taxes.....	\$1.091,627.89 cs.
Expenditures .....	1.071.149.30 cs.

*Instruction.*—The State maintains one Preparatory (High) School, one Normal School for teachers of primary instruction, and it destines quite a large amount of money to pay expenses of pupils who need it and show their ability so that they may finish their career in the colleges of the State, those of the capital of the Republic, or in the foreign Universities. The State keeps the following institutions:

Preparatory (High) Schools.....	1
Normal Schools .....	1
Public schools for children [male].....	62
Public schools for children [female].....	62
Public schools for children of both sexes.....	20
Number of teachers [male and female].....	348
Number of pupils [male].....	8594
Number of pupils [female].....	7203

### Private Institutions.

For children [male].....	10
For children [female].....	9
For both sexes.....	12
Number of teachers [male and female].....	89
Number of children [male].....	1231
Number of children [female].....	1075

The State spends annually in Public Instruction \$206,143.18 cs. this amount includes what the Municipalities also spend in this department.

*Improvements.*—In all the towns of the State they have tried to establish, under hygienic and pedagogical conditions buildings for schools, public offices and beneficence establishments. In the capital of the State works for the improvement of health, water piping, drainage, public market, slaughter house, improvements in the State Penitentiary, in the building of the "Juan Antonio de la Fuente" Preparatory School, in the Civil Hospital, have been completed. The Reformatory School, the new Santiago Cemetery were constructed, new bridges have been built, new streets opened and public walks greatly improved. The useful improvements that have been made together with those that have the object of adornment only, have, in a few years, very favorably changed the aspect of the towns of the State much to the good of their inhabitants with respect to hygiene and health as well as to the beauty of every town. In connection with the latter are the bronze statues erected in honor of Zaragoza and Hidalgo in the parks and the *plaza* of "Los Hombres Ilustres." Among the improvements of great utility for the State, principally for the farmer and hygienist are the thermometric and pluviometric stations which are being installed in the most convenient regions of the State, having already bought the necessary apparatus and determined the places where the respective offices must be installed.

*Branches that can be worked.*—Coal mines that can be extensively worked; coal oil which has been discovered in several places where investigations with perforators have been conducted; mining of which still remains a great deal to be worked up; hot springs which are plentiful in the State and have not been worked as they ought to have been; the deposits of marble, onyx, turpentine, alabaster, chalk, and lithographic stone which can be found in several places of the State; Kaolin, plastic clay, refractory clay, plastic ochre and a variety of clay for industry, for the manufacture of porcelain, brick, roof-tile, and pottery goods; in forestry there is much in which to invest. There are in the State a great variety of fine woods for cabinet-making and for building, such as the several species of the walnut-tree, oak, cedar, pine, spruce-tree, common juniper, sycamore, ash-tree, willow, osier,

tamarisk, shrub, strawberry plant, *oyamel*, *capulin* and other varieties. There are many fruit trees that can be cultivated with profit; there are also plants from which inks and leather tanning substances can be extrated, medicinal plants, and also those that produce substances for soap making; all these plants are plentiful throughout the State. In fabrile industries and as power for moving machinery, water falls can be made use of, these are also plentiful in the State as a useful element for the installation of important industrial establishments. As promissing raw materials which can be worked with profit we can mention the following:—the *guayule* rubber plant which is to be found throughout a large territory of the State; the palm fibre, *magney*, *lechuguilla*, etc., which up to now is only exported as raw material for a great variety of cloths which are manufactured in foreign countries; leathers which is also an abundant product in Coahuila, are not improved here but instead are exported to the United States and Europe where they make patent: kid, chagrees leather &; and finally the resinous products which are abundant in the forests and of which up to now we imperfectly extract rosin, turpentine and blackpitch; but all the other substances are wasted; the sugar cane is imperfectly made use of, but if it is properly worked up it will result in great profit and wealth.

## COAHUILA'S EXHIBIT

IN THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF ST. LOUIS MO.

1904.

Besides the objects of exhibition with which the exhibitors of Coahuila, farmers, mining men, manufacturers, mechanics, chemists, apothecaries, and inventors directly contributed and sent to the Minister of the Interior so that he would send them in turn to the aforesaid Exposition; the Government of the State gave these exhibitors the necessary information to facilitate their remissions and so they would make them in accordance with the instructions of the regulations; this same Government took charge of remitting the



exhibits of a large number of participants from this State as shown as follows.

The Esperanzas Coal Company sent eight sample boxes of coal among which are two large blocks of the aforesaid fuel.

The Fuente Coal Company sent a box of coal accompanied by another one giving full information as to quality of coal sent.

The Coahuila Coal Company, from the "Hondo" mine sent a box of the mineral fuel, accompanied by another one with information of the samples of coal which are sent.

The Hon. Miguel Cárdenas sent a sample of palm fibre (*ixtle*) a raw material which is employed in this country for rope and tackle making of a superior kind, and in foreign countries is used for making fine cloths. A sample of the producing palm is accompanied and three photographs which illustrate the contents of the sample.

He also sent a box with samples of ores from the mines of Bajan.

The Government of the State remitted a box containing sixty-six samples collected for the study of Mineralogy.

Mr. Crescencio Rodríguez González sent a collection of *ixtle* (fibre of *maguey*.) of the many different species of palms and fibre producing plants such as are called here: *samandoca palm*, *Lechuguilla*, *Pitilla palm*, *Guapilla palm*, *Loca palm*, *Palmito*, *Chinese palm*, *plátano*, *mariguana*, *tulillo palm*, (corto) *cerda vegetal* of palm, a sample of *puya vegetal*, *samandoca tallada*, a sample of palm seed, a sample of a medicinal herb called "*Hormiguero*" a sample of a rubber plant called *guayule*.

Messrs. Ernesto Madero and Bros., sent a collection of wines from the warehouses of "El Rosario" and San Lorenzo in the Municipality of Parras, containing "Bermouth Quinado" claret wine, cognac, vaporated wine, white wine, dry wine, *Jerez pálido*, *ajerezado*, fine brandy, *moscatel* wine, Port wine and Malaga wine.

Mr. William H. Richardson sent a collection of wines from the warehouses of Ciénega del Carmen in the Municipality of Parras containing claret wine, *Jerez* wine and cognac.

Mr. Ernest Kües from Parras sent a box of wines made in his factory in that city.

Mr. Nicolás Nicolielli sent from "El Vesubio" his factory in Parras a collection of his wines.

Messrs. Luciano Cabello & Son sent a sample of *ixtle* (fibre) and some other manufactured goods made of the same material.

Dr. M. Gutierrez, from the *Hacienda* of Encarnacion de Guzmán, Municipality of Saltillo sent a sample of *ixtle* (fibre) of palm; product of the aforesaid *Hacienda*.

Mr. Joaquin Rodriguez sent a collection of flour confections: vermicelli, noodles, macaroni, alphabet, etc., manufactured *a la Italian* in his establishment "La Gran Tenoxtilan" in Saltillo.

Mr. Mariano de la Fuente sent a collection of flour confections, vermicelli and noodles from his factory established in Saltillo.

Mr. J. M. Flores sent a collection of samples of cigarettes with the marks or names of "La Gitana", "La Esperanza", "La Especial", "El Bárretero" and "El Trovador" manufactured in his factory established in Saltillo under the name of "La Esperanza".

Mr. Domingo Alessio sent a collection of preserved fruits, quince candies, peach and apple confections made in the factory which he has in Saltillo under the name of "La Union Italiana".

Mr. Porfirio Valdés sent a collection of samples of footwear, work of *borcegui*, Rusia, *glace* patent leather, silk of his factory established in Saltillo with the name of "La Conquistadora".

Mr. Arturo L. Peña, sent a collection of photographs taken in his photographic establishment in Saltillo.

The Public Schools of Torreon sent a collection of dissected zoological samples prepared in these institutions in the practical courses assigned to that science. At the same time these institutions sent works of Botany, Geography, and Manual Training.

Mr. Sardot Ramirez, of Torreon, sent a collection of photographic samples of work made in his photographic establishment.

The manager of the Coahuila and Zacatecas Railroad sent a collection of photographs, not as samples of the art of photography, but to illustrate the report of the said railway whose management resides in the City of Saltillo.

The "Compañía Industrial Saltillera" established in Saltillo sent samples of cloth turned out in the factory "La Bella Union" in the Municipality of Arteaga.

The Bank of Coahuila with residence in Saltillo, sent several documents and photographs to make the banking business of this creditable institution known.

Mr. Genaro Dávila, sent samples of corn, product of his own farm, which is in the Municipality of Sabinas, Coahuila

Messrs. Feliciano Groues and Company sent samples of spirits of turpentine and turpentine produced in their country properties which they have in the Village of Arteaga; but the seat of their business of industry and commerce is in Saltillo.

The Hon. Matias L. Carmona sent a literary work on Jurisprudence entitled "Libertad de Testar." The author has his residence in Saltillo.

Mr. Manuel J. Rodriguez sent two copies of his little work entitled "La Fuente del Idioma Español" (The Source of the Spanish Language) as a work of literature and language.

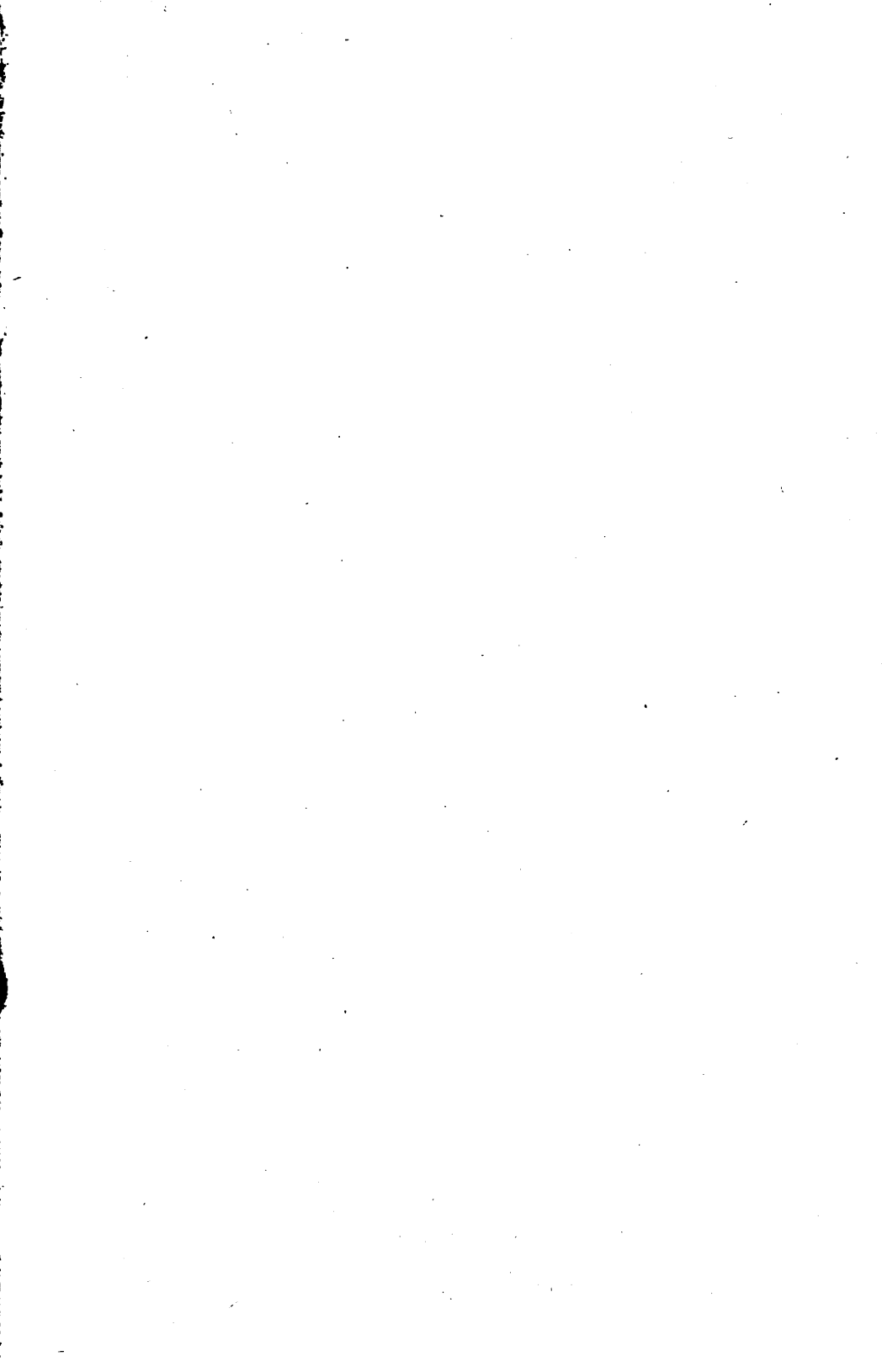
Mrs. Perpetua G. Vda. de Zertuche sent a quilt of cotton and felt as a sample of hand made work. Her son Mr. Ruben Zertuche who resides in Saltillo represented her in making the remittance.

Mr. Guadalupe Sanchez Cortés sent a sample of raw material of a substance known as *kaolin* to be employed in the manufacture of pottery. The exhibitor has his residence in Saltillo.

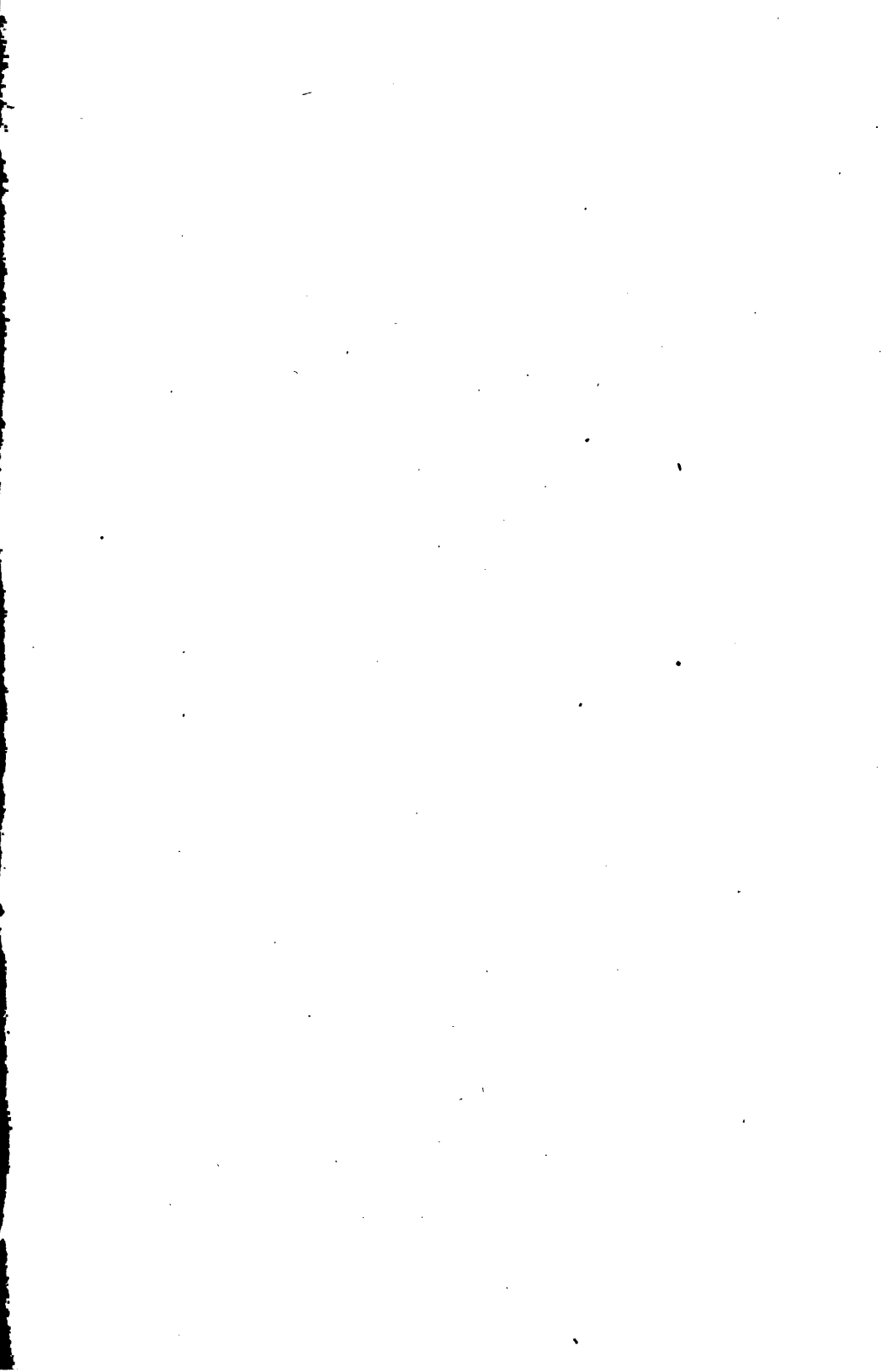
Every thing presented to here was arranged and invoiced according to the instructions of the regulations which were given out with this object by the Secretary of the Interior, the remittance having been made at due time so that the exhibit would occupy the place corresponding to it in the Exposition, which with all solemnity, is taking place at the present time in the City of Saint Louis, Mo.

The other exhibitors of the States sent their exhibits directly through the Ministry of the Interior; among these exhibits are the marble and onyx of Jimulco, samples of salt from Viesca, and the "Extirpador Universal de callos" a patent medicine of Mr. Pedro Ortiz.

A detailed account of all exhibits will be given in due time; it will comprise the total contingent which make up the exhibit of the State so that, once having a complete information, an exact idea may be had of the productions of Coahuila and of the degree of advancement which it occupies among the other States whose union form the Republic of Mexico.











This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

MAR 23 '72 H

4085449